known, maintain an existence. The water at very great depths is, in most parts of the world, near the freezing-point. Further, the pressure upon every square inch of the surface of a body under three miles of sea-water, instead of being about fifteen pounds, as in atmospheric air, is three tons, or, in other words, six thousand seven hundred and twenty pounds. It was not perhaps irrational to suppose that a sponge or a delicate fish would be crushed into nothingness if each square inch of its surface were subjected to such a weight as a score of the strongest coal-heavers in the world would stagger under.

It rather humbles one's pride in the prowess of human reason to see how some times its apparently most cogent and most readily accepted arguments suddenly lose all their force when unexpectedly confronted with facts.

The skilled ornithologist, after pointing out that the owl in the barber's shop was so badly stuffed that it could not be taken to represent either an owl or any possible member of the bird creation, might well be disconcerted when the impossibility stepped down from its perch and proved to be not a stuffed owl, but a live one.

Even lawyers and law-givers, theologians and political economists have oceasionally made mistakes, and the votaries of natural science are also hu-

Now that we know that animal life can be and is supported under enormous pressure in the cold, dark depths, where even kelp and sea moss take no foothold, reason is equal to the task of explaining how the difficulties of the position may be encountered.

Though plants can not grow without sunlight, yet, when their life in the upper regions of the sea is over, they may sink, as diatoms undoubtedly do, through all depths to the bottom.

Even if the deepest living animals had no acess to vegetation, they might derive the benefit of it through a chain of consumers, ending with themselves, but beginning with vegetable feeders.

Many of the dwellers in the deep sea have no eyes, and are, therefore, comparatively unaffected by the absence of light; for others that have eyes the gloom is relieved by the luminous organs which they or their neighbors

The temperature, we may be assured. is well suited to the permanent in- for the insects.—N. Y. Letter. habitants of each region, so that those surrounded by water nearly at the freezing point would not thank us for Leguimau is pleased when a rise of temperature sets every thing adrift in his pavilion of ice.

The pressure, too, however stupendous to our imagination, is evidently borne without concern by creatures which are themselves permeated by fluids of the same density as the surrounding me-

Though also to our taste the chemistry of sea water is unpalatable, we know that most marine animals can not live without it; and while terrestrial life is limited to its distribution, and often put to sore straits by the scanty supply of fresh water, to the denizens of the sea the resources for the quenching of thirst are always at hand, neverfailing and practically infinite.-Golden

WHEN COMMUNISM FAILED.

The Fate of Louis Blane's and Marshal Hugeaud's Experiments.

Blane started a workshop where princi- river at that point. Late in the fall, ples of equality were practiced. The when the frosty nights proclaimed the wages were the same for all, but the summer ended, it would flit about its names of all idlers were written upon | favorite trees, dashing in and out of the the walls. All work was very well yellow sunshine with its feathered paid for, as he had an order from the friends that were getting together to State to supply uniforms for the Na- seek winter quarters, and we wished it

workmen were sincere and ardent So- see it again. But it returned the folcialists, who made it a point of honor lowing spring, spent the second sumthat the experiment of the new system mer with us and remained until Decem- playing cards that are used. One factory should be a success; but very soon this ber, when with others of its kind it was alone, in Ohio, turns out an average of good understanding came to an end. evidently preparing for its annual mi-Those who were more industrious or gration to warmer climes. We trust it quicker than their companions ac- has not fallen by the gun of the potcused the latter of idleness; they hunter or the taxidermist, and we often that the Americans are the greatest felt themselves victims of injustice, ask ourselves: "Will it come again?" people on the globe for amusements at for the remuneration was not in propor- | -Forest and Stream. tion to the zeal and activity displayed. They were being "cheated and duped," and this was intolerable; hence quar- Why Can We Not Have a Serviceable Coin rels, arguments and fights. This temple of brotherhood was transformed into a sort of boxing booth-"boite aux gold dollar was too small. Is there any griffles," which is, as is known, the reason we should not have a coin of name given to the building where the mixed gold and silver, something smaller of two sheets glued together by being citizens of Geneva meet together for in size than the twenty-five-cent piece?

ate to the end. As they were engaged value of the dollar. mies insured by a wise division of la- trouble.-Arena. bor; it was of no avail; the association had to be dissolved, although it had so far brought in profits. - Contemporary Review.

Tapped Them with a Stick. the maple trees in the yard, as I told | Gence, which of them would you advise | wise the margin of the cards will not be you to this morning?

Patrick (rescently arrived from Cork)

-Yis, sor, but divil a bit av juice kem from them. Employer-Strange! This has been beautiful sugar weather. What did you

Patrick-Wid a sthick, sor, and begorra Oi shtruck them bar-rd, too!-Barlington Free Press

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

The Insect's Propagation Not to Be Less-

ened by Dragon Flies. The prospect of the mitigation or extermination of the mosquito by the propagation of the dragon fly is not encouraging. For some time there has been an idea among entomologists, especially those whose acquaintances with the science was more enthusiastic than thorough, that in view of the known fact, that dragon flies are deadly enemies of mosquitoes and devour vast quantities of them and of their larvæ, it might be possible by the artificial propagation of the flies to so diminish the crop of mosquitoes as to make life considerably more endurable in localities where now they are an almost intollerable nuisance.

offered prizes aggregating \$200 for esexterminating the mosquito, especially upon the feasibility of the use of the dragon fly for that purpose. The papers living and are model citizens, and as one were to be sent to the American Museum of Natural History by December I last, and then to be passed upon by Prof. Newberry, of this city, and Rev. Henry C. McCook, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Several essays were sent in, and a few days ago the decision upon them was announced, the first prize, \$150, going to Mrs. Eugene M. Aaron, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Aaron finds that the scheme for exterminating mosquitoes by artifically propagated dragon flies is impracticable for these reasons:

First-The apparent impossibility of overcoming the immense focundity of mosquitoes by the comparatively limited number and capacity of dragon flies. Second-The peculiar migratory hab-

its of dragon flies. Third-The mosquitoes are practically nocturnal insects, while the dragon flies are substantially diurnal. When the mosquitoes most need extermination the

dragon flies would be asleep. Fourth-The difficulty of successfully carrying on artificial propagation of dragon flies on any extensive scale, and especially the difficulty arising from the fact that the larvae of the flies are fully as fond of each other as they are of

mosquito larva. In conclusion, Mrs. Aaron decides that the breeding of dragon flies for service in exterminating insects must be attended with immense expense, and a great uncertainty as to results, and that while they may be reared in limited number and found serviceable, the amount of the service would be comparatively significant, and could at best be only a secondary factor in reducing the number of mesquitees. The great remedy for mosquitoes, however, Mrs. Aaron says, is thorough drainage and the clearing away of ponds, pools, swampy spots and other breeding places

A WHITE BLUEBIRD.

Among the bluebirds that returned to this locality, Elsah, Ill., in the spring of the year 1888, was a curiosity. It was an albino, a milk-white specimen, and from the distance at which it allowed itself to be inspected, not a feather of a darker shade could be seen. Paradoxical as it may seem, it was a white bluebird, and yet it was not a bluebird, because it was a white bird. Its song and habits were identical with others of the same species. On three different occasions we were within a few yards of it, but were unable to determine its sex. or whether it paired with any other bird of its kind during the breeding season. It was often seen during the summer of that year, and during the months of October and November was in its favorite haunts nearly every week, and sometimes every day, but nearly always in company with bluebirds. It seemed enamored of the sunny slepes and deep, cool, wooded ra-After the revolution of 1848, Louis vines along the bluffs of the Mississippi a safe and speedy journey to its balmy At the outset all went very well. The | Southern home, little expecting to over | How the King, Queen, Jack and the Rest

A MIXED DOLLAR.

of Gold and Silver?

The silver dollar is too large. The the exercise of their sovereign rights. It would be a value; the dollar-bill only The card-board must then be dried. Another example: Marshal Bugeaud represents a greasy rag. The lowest pressed glazed and prepared for further founded at Beni-Mered, in Algeria, a form of bill might be the five-dollar | work. The card-board is prepared in military colony on a communistic foot- note. This is found to work well in sheets large enough to contain a whole ing. The settlers were all picked men, Europe, and even in poor Ireland there | pack of playing eards." and he supplied them with all they is no bank bill lower than a one pound needed for the cultivation of the soil. | note. It may be said that a currency of Land, cattle, agricultural implements, mixed metals would not be serviceable chine turning out endless -or seemingly the produce of the harvests, every for exchange with foreign counthing, in fact, was to be owned and all tries. Perhaps that might be so printed the color of variously figured work carried on in common for the space much the better, as it would of three years. The plan was excelent, remain a fixed native circulation. It, nevertheless, turned out a failure. This objection, however, applies Although the colonists were sol- even more reasonably to bills, which cheapplaying cards. It's printed just diers, accustomed to discipline, passive are of themselves of no value, but the as calico printing is done. All, or nearly obedience, and equal pay, and without mixed-metal coin would be still bullion, all, cheap playing cards have a calicoprivate home or family, still they could containing the weight of gold and sil- covered back. This lengthy strip of not go through the communistic noviti- | ver that, taken together, constitutes the

in pursuits other than their military | It seems to me that this would use up | correspond to the sheets of bristol cardexercises, the spirit of innovation and our surplus silver. Does it ever occur | board. the taste for amelioration soon made to any one that contagious diseases may themselves manifest. Each one wished be circulated by these bills? Surely, if printed on card-board?" to cultivate according to his own notion, the grippe was conveyed from Russia to and they reproached each other with not | the English foreign office in West- | the sheets of card-board? Well, it is doing the work well. The Marshal vain- minster, the cholera could be conveyed now ready for printing. The printing ly explained that it was to their ad- in a wad of bills, worn on the person of is a fine art, too, as so many colors are vantage to work in common, in order to a cholera patient; yet who thinks of often put on at one impression. After overcome the first difficulties of starting fumigating money? No, sir; we are too being printed the sheets are dried and every time she does a good turn by forethe settlement and to realize the econo- glad to get hold of it to make any

> A Careful Suitor. your daughter."

Employer-Patrick, have you tapped "Well, I don't know. Now, in confi- the punching is done accurately, othera fellow to take?"-Jester.

> of this country may be utilized for grow- it are almost human-like in their motion ing seals is perhaps practicable; but it and dexterity." would involve enormous destruction of the food fishes of the lakes, which are | - There are 110 different varieties of now yearly growing scarcer, and can strawberries growing in the experimentonly be maintained in supply by artifical gardens at the Kansas Agricultural cial propagation.

A MIDNIGHT EXPEDITION.

How Treasure Hunters Found a Box and

Then Lost It. To the west of the village were two hills, which were known to us boys as the big hill and the little hill. The big hill was the furthest off, and it was the rendezvous of all the village boys in the winter time for coasting. We used to slide down that big hill on our sleighs and frighten horses and get thrown off into the ditch ourselves and have a good time generally. To the right hand side of the road as you come from the village, and a few hundred feet from the highway, about half-way down the hill, there was an excavation and a lot of earth thrown up as if somebody had started a mine on the side of the hill. It is the story of this excavation that I now have Last June Dr. Lamborn, of this city, to tell, and the remarkable thing about the matter is, that the men who were says upon the subject and the means engaged in it were leading citizens of the town and men who had the reputation of being reasonably sensible persons. As these gentlemen are still of them has held a high official position in the county, I shall mention no names. One of the men had a singular dream,

and the curious thing about the dream was that he dreamt it three nights in unnecessary. succession and each time dreamt exactly the same dream. He took two friends into his confidence, told them the dream, and they discussed the matter braces on the inside of each post (not and agreed that there was something in it. Accordingly the three of them put up a certain sum of money and the dreamer came to Detroit to consult a soothsayer. He related his dream, after paying his fee, and the dream was that there had been hidden on the big hill a remarkable treasure. The witch of Detroit told the dreamer that he was perfectly correct in his surmise that a great treasure was hidden on the side of that hill. She gave him a large rubber ball, which she said he was to roll down the hill, beginning at the road and moving about ten feet inland every time until this rubber ball stopped for three times in succession in one particular spot, and at that spot they were then to begin digging. They were to take no one with them except the original three who were in the secret, and they were to dig only between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and one o'clock in the morning. This gave them one straight hour of digging at midnight.

Another proviso was that from the hour of twelve to the hour of one not a word was to be spoken by either of the three. The dreamer came back to the village and at twelve o'clock the three of them took the rubber ball and started to locate the treasure. The ball rolled down the hill for quite a distance from gan their digging, and that night noth- horses' mangers. third night was going to tell the tale. easy matter, too. The reason I think

At about half an hour after midnight. when the three were industriously digging, the principal man of the crowd drove his spade down and struck the top of a box. As he tore the lid open the three saw, by the light of their lanterns, a glittering array of jewels and gold. The man who first struck the treasure cried: "My God, boys, we have got it." The three agreed afterward in stating that the moment that this exclamation had been made the box disappeared, and there was a wild rattling of chains and lieve, a local accompaniment of thunder so frightened that they left their implements on the spot and rushed away to the village at the top of their speed. of it, and the last time I passed the spot, there. - Detroit Free Press.

MAKING PLAYING CARDS.

of Them Are Produced. It is surprising the great number of 30,000 packs a day. The owner attributes the present great demand principally to the progressive euchre craze, and says cards. A reporter of the Cincinnati Times-Star, who visited the establishment, was told in answer to numerous queries about the ways of manufacturing the cards: "Much of the process is a secret with us, but still I can tell and show you a great deal. The bristol card-board for making the cards consists passed between two immense rollers.

"What's this?" asked the newspaper man, as he saw a large revolving maso-rolls of white paper, with one side

"It's the process of printing the paper which is to be pasted on the back of ealico-colored paper is subsequently cut into sheets about three feet in length to

"Are the various colors on cards

"Sometimes. See this glazed face on "Which one of them, young man, of which must be punched separately, In the barn or under a good shed great care being necessary in order that true and they will present an ugly appearance. The punching is a wonder--The suggestion that the great lakes | pearance. The punctuang is a woulder ful process and the machines which do

College.

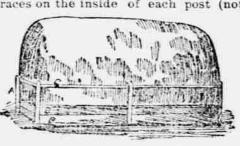
FARM AND GARDEN.

THE HAY CROP.

Some Seasonable Hints for Cutting, Curing

and Stacking, Etc. There are thousands of tons of hay wasted by careless stacking and improper covering, but tens of thousands of tons are wasted and trampled under are \$2.50. feet by careless and improper feeding. A little over a year ago an Iowa farmer sent to the Orange Judd Farmer a sketch and description of a rack to feed hay, which was illustrated in its columns. He says: I have used such a rack for several have used or seen described, and much actual experience with both. But I have hit upon what I consider a better scheme in feeding hay, and that is a hay-stack rack (illustrated herewith). Build your rack before you stack your hay. It is best to build it so as to make a fence, where the cattle do not have access, to answer for one side. Then build your rack on the other side and ends, according to the size of stack. I have seen some with rack all around, but think that this is more costly and

Place good heavy posts (a) seven fee; long, two and a half feet in the ground and eight or ten feet apart. Put short



HAY-STACK FEED RACK shown in engraving) to prevent the stock from pushing it in when reaching for hay. Spike two two-inch planks (b) one foot wide around the bottom.

Then bolt a 4x4 inch piece (c) or good heavy pole above the top of planks two, stock from pushing it in when reaching heavy pole above the top of planks two, or two and a half feet, according to the size of the stock, as full-grown cattle will require a larger space than calves or young stock. This rail is necessary, as cattle are very liable to "box" one another into the rack, and falling on their backs if not found at once will get killed, as I know by actual experience; even after they were dehorned they would force a weaker animal into the manger. Let your cattle just eat the hay from the stack, making them eat it as near the bottom as possible, and then throw out the refuse that accumulates

in feeding. Then throw it down from one end just the road, but at last without any appar- as you would if you were going to haul ent cause, stopped half-way down. it to the rack, exposing no more of the They took it to the top again and rolled stack than you can feed in two or three it and it stopped again at the same spot. | weeks. Fill the rack around the side This was done the third time and the of the stack to the top of the planks, ball again stopped half-way down. A as the stock are liable to pull the hay stake was driven there and the digging out and trample it under foot if piled began. They made quite an excavation up to the railing. Give them just warming it for them, any more than the lts Song and Habits Were Identical with the first night, but nothing came of it. enough so they will clean it up well, They second night at twelve the three and before feeding again throw out all the level of mediocre a crowd of high were at their rendezvous again and be- the refuse, just as you do with your kickers begin reaching for it.-Ashland

ing happened. The affair seemed to run If you have good hay, well stacked, it WE value everything in this world by by threes, and each one felt that the is a pleasure to feed it this way, and an



A CHEAP HAY SHED.

this stack rack preferable to any other is because it is less labor and does not waste so much if properly used. In a general smell of sulphur, with, I be- bauling it to the rack it has to be pitched on the wagon, requiring one and lightning. Anyhow, the three were man to build, and then it has to be pitched on the rack and tramped in. In this way, it is fed at the bottom of the stack, saving much unnecessary hand-They dug again for some nights after- ling. With good shelter, plenty of good ward in the hope of finding some trace hay and 3 or 4 ears of corn per day, of the treasure, but nothing ever came stock eattle will winter in good shape. The money in hay lies in getting a some years ago, the excavation was still large yield from a small amount of land, and in getting a good article and taking care of it. One therefore needs a shed, as it is much better than a stack. This need not be an expensive structure. Five tolerable straight poles twenty feet long, eight feet apart on each side with three in the middle. Roof with boards. This will suffice for an ordinary eighty-acre farm. There should be four or five feet of fall in the roof, and the twenty-foot poles should set three or four feet in the ground. This, at the most, should not cost over twenty-five dellars, and if in a timber Write for testimonials, free Manufactured country where poles can be had cheaply, and a man does the work himself, there need not be much expense outside the eight hundred feet of lumber which the roof requires.

Marketing Strawberries.

When we begin picking, writes Presi dent Smith, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, the boys and girls are engaged ahead. Each picker has two boxes-one to put perfect berries in, the other for small ones. Then a boy whose business is to carry boxes takes the filled boxes and leaves the empty ones. He puts the filled boxes in a crate, and when this is full, it is carried by another boy to the cellar on a wheelbarrow with springs on it. They stay here until thoroughly cooled. We sometimes use ice to do this. They are handled as little as possible. We make our own crates of lath, nailed on to end boards of lumber of the right width. We drive to market on a walk. Each crate holds 16 boxes. The fruit is carefully taken to the depot, but after leaving our hands it is sometimes abused by express agents. It takes seven laths to make a 16-qt. crate. A boy will put up one in 10 minutes. A 24-qt, crate can be made at a cost of not over five cents. We place three laths on the sides. I sometimes bribe the express boys not to steal the berries by offering them all they car

IT pays to feed meal to cows giving milk, and if a cow insists on having it is long. These strips are carefully any one is greater than that which sorted, measured and then passed to the comes from allowing cows to fail in "I wish to propose for the hand or 'punchers,' or machines which 'punch | their milk for want of sufficient food of

KANSAS CITY. or cut out the separate cards, every one a kind that answers their requirements. | CATTLE-Shipping Steers ... every damp day and night, and in the sunshine whenever it is fair, is the place CORN-No. 2. sunshine whenever it is fair, is the place for sheep in cold weather, says the FLOUR-High Grade....... 4 25 @ 5 20 must have plenty of fresh air and clean | OATS-Choice Western....
room. The occasional use of a little | PORK-New Mess...... deodorizer, like carbolic acid, is a good | BACON-Clear Rib.... COTTON-Middling... thing in the sheep pen.

A PIECE of farm work done in season is twice as valuable as the same work done out of season.

A MISCELLANEOUS LOT.

THE Sisseton Indians in South Dakota have signed, by a handsome majority, an agreement to sell about 650,000 acres of their surphus lands to the Federal Government. Such agreement will become a law as soon as it is approved by Congress. The terms of sale by acre

WHILE the sealing industry of Alaska holds a prominent place in public attention, and gold mining in Southeastern Alaska and at Unga Island to the westward is inviting capital for gradual and certain development, the coal deposits years, and I think it is the very best I in the vicinity of Cook's Inlet and at other points west of Sitka are rapidly superior to the one illustrated in this coming to the front. Experts pronounce journal a few weeks ago, as I know by the coal of good quality and the beds extensive.

THE district attorney of Georgia says that moonshiners make a broad distinction between perjury in the State courts and perjury in the Federal courts. They perjure themselves outrageously in the latter tribunals and think nothing of it. They consider it their privilege to bent the Government if they can, fair means or foul. These same people can not be induced to perjure themselves in a State court.

A young Englishman, who landed in New York a few days ago, has started out to "beat his way" neross America and around the world in the space of four months without each output. From San Francisco he will stow himself away or work his passage to New Zealand, thence ship for some Chinese port, and journey through the Halkan Pass to Russia, thence to Germany, down the English channel to England. and ship from there to New York City.

The Best Recommend. The best recommend a skilled mechanic can give is a specimen of his workmanship and the most satisfactory recommendation or a medicine is its good effect. used for chills and fever it cures as certainand completely as water quenches thirst, In many localities it has almost altogether taken the place of quinine. It has surer efect on chills and fever than quinine, for it has cured many cases where quinine did no good whatever, and then it never produces e after-effect quinine frequently has on he system, such as nausea in the stomach headache, dizzy sensations, etc. When a person has once used it in place of quinine they will ever afterwards prefer it.

The spring lay of the hen is never thrown into the editorial waste basket. It finds a place on the editor's inside.—Nor-ristown Herald.

A Sure Deliverance.

Not instantaneously, it is true, but in a short space of time, persons of a bilious habit are saved from the tortures which a disordered liver is capable of inflicting, by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious dicine and aperient of the first rank. The pains in the right side and through the right shoulder blade, the sick headache, nausea, constitution and saffron bue of the skin are entirely removed by this estimable restorative of tone to the organs of secretion and digestion.

Just as soon as a man's head gets above

comparison. Water and air have no in-trinsic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of Malaria you will be very miserable; a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will make you well and happy. Is one dollar a high price to pay?

It is not so great a wonder, come to think, that so many people are illiterate. Every-body was born that way.—Texas Siftings.

To Dispel Colds. Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or billous, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

The man who keeps getting deeper and deeper in debt is naturally a person of more

owes tendencies.-Washington Post. CHILLS AND FEVER clung to me eleven months. Quinine did me no good. Two bottles of Smith's Tonic Syrup made me sound and well.-Chas. Pepper, No. 12 Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La.

The report of a lawsuit is trying news even for disinterested parties to bear.

Binghampton Republican. Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin &

Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U.S. or

Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See li of revels on circulars around each bar. When a man gets famous it would seem

that every man in the country used to play marbles with him at school. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Figures can't lie, but lies figure quite ex-

tensively in almost all statistical articles.

—Boston Transcript. Caving all the time. Poor child. I know what makes you so peevish and cross.

To keep your head above water, put nothing but water in your stomach.-Boston Transcript

THE MARKETS.

NEW	YORK, June 9, 1890.
CATTLE-Native Steers.	
COTTON-Middling	
FLOUR-Winter Wheat.	2 50 @ 5 10
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	9544@ 9758
CORN-No. 2	4112@ 42%
OATS-Western Mixed	3212 @ 3612
PORK-Mess	13 75 @ 14 25
ST. LOU	
COTTON-Middling	@ 11%
BEEVES-Export Steers	4 75 @ 4 90
Shipping	
HOGS-Common to Selec	
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	2 75 @ 4 50
FLOUR-Patents	4 35 @ 4 95
XXX to Choice .	2 50 @ 3 40
WHEAT-No. 2 Red Wint	er 93% @ 94%
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	3289 @ 3219
OATS-No. 2	274900 2819
RYE-No. 2	51 @ 52
TOBACCO-Lugs (Misson	ri) 1 50 @ 2 90
Leaf, Burley	
HAY-Choice Timothy	
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	9 @ 11
EGGS-Fresh	10 @ 1002
PORK-Standard Mess	@ 12 25
BACON-Clear Rib	
LARD-Prime Steam	
WOOL-Choice Tub	
CHICAGO	
CATTLE-Shipping	
HOGS-Good to Choice	
SHEEP-Good to Choice	3 25 68 5 65
THE REAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY.	

CORN-No. 2...... OATS-No. 2 White. PORK-Standard Mess .

LOUISVILLE. WHEAT-No. 2 Red...... CORN-No. 2 Mixed...... OATS-No. 2 Mixed..... COTTON-Middling.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

It must have been a wheelwright who was first put in spokesman by his felloes.— Texas Siftings.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine rem edy for Skin Diseases. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A TITLE often sells a book, but not so quickly as a pretty girl book agent does.— Boston Courier. You can't help liking them, they are so very

small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them. WHEN a girl is too cold to talk fast she lets her teeth chatter.—N. O. Picayune.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

The thermometer is not only a measure of heat, but of the price of ice.—Puck.

A POCKET Cigar Case and five of "Tan

A SAUSAGE skin is a ground hog case .-

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick

Headache. Biliousness And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly suar coated and easy to swallow.



a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, Eastlay Digestrep, and admirably adapted for invalida as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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DO You Live in a Housef If so, you want a y Physicians and U. S. Government. Send HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa. STNAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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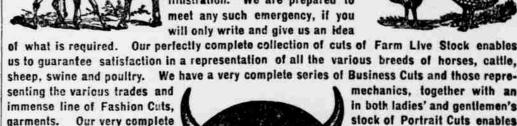


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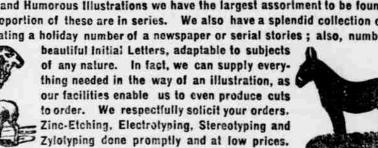


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